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With this one exception the work is excellent in idea, careful in selection, and convenient in form, and, in the trite phrase of the reviewer, it will fill a serious want. It is heartily recommended to all classes in the history of the novel as presenting necessary material in a most convenient form.

A judiciously "selected bibliography" is included in the apparatus; it deals not only with the novel in general, but with the specific schools of novel-writing illustrated in this book.

HOWARD MUMFORD JONES

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Bourbon and Vasa. By J. H. SACRET. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1914. Pp. vi+324.

This volume is one of a series of Oxford textbooks covering the field of European history, four of which have previously been published. Under the above title are depicted in the main the events of the seventeenth century, the final scenes in the religious wars, and the attempted ascendancies of France and Sweden. The period is discussed in twelve chapters, beginning with a survey of the state of Europe at the opening of the seventeenth century and the causes of the Thirty Years' War, and closing with an explanation of the check placed upon French ambition as a result of the war of the Spanish succession, and of the collapse of the Swedish hegemony in the north. The political, diplomatic, and military history of the time is traced with considerable detail. Satisfactory, though brief, sketches of some of the leading figures of the period are given, and excellent summaries of the most important events, as, for example, the Treaty of Westphalia and the English Revolution of 1688, the author in the latter case following Seeley in his masterly analysis of the general European character of the revolution, and of the subsequent position of England as the organizer, banker, and paymaster of the alliances against France, Richelieu, Gustavus Adolphus, Colbert, Louis XIV, William III, Marlborough, and their aids fill most of the pages. The reader obtains a picture of Europe peopled only by kings, princes, generals, ministers, diplomats, and soldiers. The Continent seems to be a theater only for wars, campaigns, battles, conspiracies, treaties, and the transfer of territories from one power to another. If this is history, it is a very one-sided sort of history. The life of the great mass of the people, with the conditions and institutions under which they worked, is not touched upon at all, not even as an explanatory foundation for the political history. While the summaries of the military operations are generally clear, out of the superabundance of details the reader obtains only the impression of the same territories fought over again and again, invaded, occupied, surrendered, reoccupied, and so on without end. Likewise with the many individuals of minor importance. Represented by mere names, they pass rapidly across the pages, in bewildering, kaleidoscopic manner, without introduction, without personality or explanation, and without comment as to their exit. The relative importance of subjects is not always

observed, as much space being accorded to the single campaign of Blenheim as to the discussion of the intellectual and artistic development of Holland, the reforms of Peter the Great in Russia, or the work of Colbert in France. In the maze of succeeding statements some are not always clear, as, for example, the assertion of Cromwell's triumph over the Rump, which, unexplained and not previously referred to, might leave the reader in doubt as to whether the term was used in its parliamentary or anatomical sense. Within its limitations the work has been well done, although not so satisfactory as the volume of Wakeman covering the same period. The press work and general appearance are all that could be desired in a textbook. Six maps, placed at the end of the volume, enable the reader to follow the geographical intricacies of the text.

D. L. PATTERSON

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Vocational and Moral Guidance. By JESSE BUTTRICK DAVIS. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.25.

The book is the direct outgrowth of the experience of the author in attempting to solve the double problem of vocational and moral guidance. He shows, on the one hand, that the choice of a vocation is an all-important moral problem; on the other, that ethical instruction can best be associated, under present conditions, with the selection of a life-work. "Upon thought," he says, "all will grant that vocational guidance is in itself moral, and that moral guidance without application to life's purpose is of little value—the two are inseparable." He points out what is coming to be recognized more and more by thinking educators—that the school is partially responsible for the misfits in life and that it must therefore undertake seriously the task of finding for each youth the work for which he is best fitted. He shows, too, that the pupil must be led to look at the question of vocation, not merely from a narrow individualistic point of view, but from the point of view of humanity at large. The boy must be led to the idea of choosing that occupation in which he can best serve society. In a word, he regards it as most important, not to influence any young person toward any particular vocation, but to get him to take *seriously* the problem of the choice of a life-work.

The practical character of the book is at once apparent. In the first place, it outlines methods by which the individual boy or girl may be led to determine his bent. In the second place, Mr. Davis has, we think, made ethics as effective a subject of study as it can be under modern conditions, by combining it with vocational and what he terms "prevocational" instruction. Finally, he has imparted a new and live interest to the study of English composition; for he has woven his vocational and moral teaching around the work in English. Pupils are required to write essays on such subjects as "My Experiences in Earning Money," "My Natural Ability," "Trained Nursing," etc. The subjects are adapted to the different grades. In this work Principal Davis has